

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

VOL. VI

SATURDAY, NOV

3 AM, 1819.

NO. 238

General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

The multifarious details of the London Newspapers, which embrace more or less, every known subject, of general and of local interest, added to the infinite variety of tastes and feelings that are to be consulted in the selections made from them of topics for comment or for mere information, impose a task of no ordinary difficulty on those who are required to digest and arrange such heterogeneous materials for the public gratification. Were the general aspect of those contents as chearing as the flatterers of men in power would always induce us to believe their statements of improving commerce and increasing revenue must be, the task would, notwithstanding its difficulty, be an agreeable one; but when to execute this with fidelity, we are called upon to enumerate financial difficulties, commercial embarrassments, diminishing resources, and a distressed and dissatisfied population: it requires an effort, which he who loves his country and feels a deep and genuine interest in her welfare can alone appreciate, to become the recorder of that which he would fain hope was false, but which every page that he examines for grounds whereon to justify his doubts, furnishes him proofs too strong and too abundant of its being all too true.

To those who know any thing of our peculiar temperament and disposition, it is unnecessary to say that we love to regard the bright side of every prospect, and are habitually given to predict the happiest results from things even of the slenderest promise. There is a limit, however, to the exercise of this feeling, beyond which the most sanguine cannot go: and we confess that pleased and delighted as we should be to see our country rising with new energies above all the obstacles of the times, and instead of sinking beneath the accumulated evils that oppress her, starting again for the goal of glory and prosperity, and rejoicing like a giant to run his course; yet truth, candour, and impartiality compel us to say, that the sun of Britain's greatness is enveloped in such gloom, that we conceive the seasons will succeed each other and time perform more than one annual circle before the horizon of her future fate will be distinctly defined, the turbulent elements of her political atmosphere tranquilized, or her noon of splendour as clear as we have ourselves lived to witness it before the lowering clouds which now darken it had gathered so thickly round.

Judging of our readers' feelings by our own, we can easily understand, that the indulgence of such a train of reflections would be far from agreeable to them; and as their anxiety is perhaps more exercised towards facts than opinions, and their search directed after incidents rather than reflections, we shall seek their gratification as well as our own relief, and we may add pleasure too, in placing before them the leading articles of public information contained in our supplies of London Papers, which were yesterday completed from the 1st of June to the 10th of July inclusive. In doing this, we shall still confine ourselves to subjects of a general nature for the present, and take an early opportunity of completing the series of Parliamentary Intelligence, which has suffered an interruption in the order of its dates, from the irregularity in which the Reports reached us, but which we shall now, from the unbroken and perfect files of our supplies, be able to correct and to complete.

A Specimen of the Times.—Fifty-two clothiers have, during the last 20 years, carried on business at a borough town in Wilshire, and at their various manufactories afforded employment to a numerous population; but now, the inhabitants of the place are sunk into pauperism and wretchedness, for of their 52 employers, 6 are dead, 17 have failed, 24 have declined, and only 2 remain in business. Nor is this a singular case, for there are within 6 miles of the above place, 4 other manufacturing towns, in each of which the depression of trade has been equally severe.

Mr. Owen's Plan.—The following report of a Meeting to consider of this subject, as well as the foregoing short paragraph, and several other subsequent ones, are from the London *Times* of the 10th of July—the latest Paper received in the Settlement, and one, which most of our readers are perhaps, aware, bears a higher character for the accuracy of its information, and the impartiality of its strictures, than any other public Journal in England, without exception. The Meeting, of which the following Report is given, was subsequent to the one, the proceedings of which were detailed in our Journal of yesterday, that being an Assembly

held at the Freemason's-hall, on Saturday, the 26th of June, in the present a Meeting principally composed of Members of Parliament, held at the Freemason's-tavern, on Thursday, the 8th of July. The Report is as follows:—

At a Meeting of a number of Members of both Houses of Parliament, and others, requested to attend at the Freemason's-tavern, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, the 8th of July, by Mr. Owen, to take his plan into consideration.

Mr. R. H. the DUKE OF KENT, in the chair, opened the business.

Mr. OWEN begged to submit to the meeting the present state of the poor, that much might be done for their benefit, and that he had to propose a plan for assembling a certain number of individuals together, in a sort of small village or extensive poor-house, the model of which he exhibited on the table; that these people and their families might be supported by collecting a certain capital, and obtaining a certain quantity of waste land, on which by their labour, it might be usefully employed: he asserted, that whoever advanced capital would find it highly profitable, and that both the poor would be employed, whilst the opulent got occupation for their capital, by bringing into cultivation poor and waste land, which otherwise would remain wholly useless.

Mr. RICARDO, M. P., said, he could by no means agree in opinion with Mr. Owen, as to a capital being supplied by a certain number of persons to be employed in the manner suggested. It was quite absurd to suppose it could ever make an adequate return; by an adequate return, he meant a return affording an interest equal to what might be obtained by employing it in any other manner: as to any benefit that could arise to the poor in general, he thought it more likely on an extensive scale to produce evil than good, and on no account would he sanction such a scheme, unless it were proved to him, that an adequate return would be made for the capital laid out, and a proportionate benefit would accrue to the community.

Mr. ROWCROFT began by stating, that all new plans were sure to meet with opposition, and this one of Mr. Owen's would, it was probable, have a similar fate. He had noticed what strong opposition at the time had been made to the Gas-light Company; from all quarters objections had arisen; it had been held out to the country as a visionary scheme, and those forwarding the measure had been treated with ridicule and contempt; he (Mr. Rowcroft) however, was not to be deterred by the general opinion, but had persevered in recommending the formation of the Gas-light Company, and after 16 years' toil and anxiety, he was happy to say it was brought to a successful end, and had been most advantageous to the city of London and the country. In the same manner this plan of Mr. Owen's, or any other new plan, was certain to meet with opposition from ignorance or prejudice; but he would advise Mr. Owen not to be deterred, but to persist manfully. When once his plan was generally known and adopted, such would be the eagerness of individuals to forward the measure, that there would not be paper enough in London to contain the names of the subscribers and promoters of it. The present was the fullest and most respectable Meeting, that had hitherto taken place on the subject, and it was therefore incumbent on his Royal Highness the Chairman to proceed to move some resolutions on the subject to carry it fully into effect, and then no further difficulties would occur.

After some more observations, the Chairman, his Royal Highness, observed, it seemed the sense of the Meeting, that the plan proposed by Mr. Owen should be adopted; when

Mr. MACKINNON, M. P., said he had attended in consequence of the honour done him in appointing him one of the Committee; he had heard little of the plan before he entered the room, but from the explanations given, and the model exhibited, there was no doubt it could never succeed as a measure of general benefit to the poorer classes. It had been well observed by Mr. Malthus, that population was pressing too closely on the means of subsistence; now, this plan of Mr. Owen's, were it generally adopted, would act as a bounty on population, by encouraging the increase of those who were to be provided for, in the manner recommended by Mr. Owen; but unless it comprehended the whole of the pauper population, which was impossible, it was in fact encouraging a few at the expense of the rest, and leaving the mass of the population in a worse state than before, by lavishing the means of the charitable and well disposed on a few instead of the whole. Capital expended in bringing very bad land into cultivation was laid out (unless it made an adequate return) in a manner

Injurious to the community, as it was prevented from being employed elsewhere to more advantage. However, there could be no harm in trying Mr. Owen's plan on a very moderate scale, it being understood by those making advances, that it was done from charitable motives only, and not from the idea of obtaining an adequate return.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT then put the question, and it was determined, that the plan should be tried on a moderate scale as a charitable experiment; that 100,000 should be subscribed to be paid out by the direction of the Committee; and that a general Meeting of the disposed persons should be appointed for Monday, the 19th of October, to receive subscriptions, and carry the proposed measure into effect.

On Tuesday, June 29, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington gave a grand dinner to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Esterhazy, Duke and Duchess of San Carlos, Marquis and Marchioness De la Tour Maubourg, Count and Countess Lieven, the Persian Ambassador, Countess Palmella, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Baron Bublow, Baron Fagel, Lady Castlereagh, and a large party of distinguished personages. The preparations of the occasion were of the most brilliant description. The grand dining room, from the brilliancy of the superb chandeliers, and various other brilliant lights, together with the great profusion of gold and silver services, was a scene of magnificence seldom witnessed. The grand service of plate which the noble Duke received from the King of Portugal, as a tribute for his services in the Peninsula, was displayed on the occasion, and was the admiration of the company. The plateau is a most exquisite piece of workmanship. There are tablets for the whole of his Grace's battles in regular succession. The ground-work of the plateau is composed of silver, burnished, a beautiful design; it is illuminated by one hundred and six wax lights. In the evening, the noble Dukes entertained a large party of the nobility and gentry with a grand concert.

Prince Leopold returned to town from Windsor on Thursday the 8th of July, and on the following day His Royal Highness visited the Duke and Duchess of Kent at Kensington-palace. In the evening His Royal Highness had a numerous party to dinner at Marlborough-house.

Don Bernardino Rivadavia, who has resided some time at Paris, as Deputy from the Government of Buenos Ayres, is arrived in London. He is appointed by his Government to reside in this country; and Don Valentim Gomez, who lately arrived from Buenos-Ayres, has succeeded him at Paris.

The decline of our Naval Records, and the cessation of Naval Patronage to Works devoted to its glory, has necessarily followed the decline of the British Navy itself, and accordingly we find, by the following Advertisement in the London Times of the 10th of July, that one of the most popular publications of Great Britain, and the only one almost devoted to the Navy, has, from a want of subjects to fill its pages, and a want of means among its former supporters to continue their patronage to it, been discontinued. The Advertisement is as follows:—

Notice to Officers in the Navy, &c.—M. Gold, the proprietor of the Naval Chronicle returns his grateful acknowledgement to the naval profession, for the patronage he has received, during the last twenty years, and announces, that with the 40th volume, the Work has terminated; he therefore earnestly recommends to such gentlemen as may be desirous of possessing copies of this national publication, to make an early application at No. 103 Shoe-lane or to Gold and Northouse, booksellers and publishers, 19 Great Russell street, Covent Garden, where any separate vols. at 3s. each, or Numbers at 3s. each, may be procured to perfect gentlemen's copies.

In the list of public Entertainments announced in the Papers of the day, we find at the King's Theatre, Rossini's Favorite Opera of *Il Barbiere di Seviglia*, still maintaining all its former reputation. At Covent Garden, *The School of Reform* and *The Librarian*, were the favorite Pieces. At the Haymarket, *The Poor Gentleman* and *The Turnpike Gate*, were to be performed on the 10th of July, by the special desire of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York; and the Theatre Royal, English Opera House, had *Frederick the Great* and *Raymond and Agnes* on the same night. The two remaining Establishments of Astley's and the Surrey Theatre, went more into detail in their Bills of Fare for the evening, and they are so curious, particularly the last, as to be worth copying.

Royal Amphitheatre, Astley's, Westminster-bridge.—This Evening, a broad comic Burletta, called *The Dandy Family* and the *Asot Jockies*. Mademoiselle Ferri will go through her performances on the Tight Rope. A comic Song by Mr. Sloman. Extraordinary Exercises by the grand Equestrian Troop of Voltigeurs. Mr. Dimond's unequalled Leaps. To conclude with a new melo-drama, called *Hippolita, Queen of the Amazons*. Second price at half-past eight.

Surrey Theatre.—This Evening, July 10, for the 6th time, an entirely new Caledonian Romance, called *Montrose*. After which an entirely new comic, pathetic, historic, anachronistic, ethic, epic mélange, "full of doleful mirth and right merrie conceit," called *Melodrame Mad!* or, *The Siege of Troy*. The situations and sentiments from Mr. Homer, a old ballad-singer—one Shakespeare, a Warwickshire deer-stealer—

the language of the Gods from a Pope—and many of the Songs are Gay. To conclude with, 6th time, a serious melodrama, called *The Bridge of Lashmer-Moor*; or, the Spectre of the Fountain. Doors open at half-past 6; to begin at half-past 6.

Astley's Amphitheatre.—The Persian Ambassador, accompanied by Lord and Lady Elgin, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Morier, and a Persian Gentleman of his suite, was present on the 9th of July at the entertainments at this theatre. He appeared to be greatly delighted with the feats of the horses and their riders, and with the surprising agility of Mr. Dimond's leaps. He seemed also to have a perfect understanding of the dialogue, and laughed heartily at Sloman's comic recitations. There was a decided expression of good-natured satisfaction in his countenance throughout the evening.

Suicide.—The mania of suicide in England, after having exercised its ravages amongst the higher orders of society, thirsting for victims, now extends itself into all classes, and even exerts its dreadful influence over the age of innocence.

A young girl, aged only 11 years, lately hung herself in despair, and was only restored to life by most extraordinary means.

Gambling.—In the French Paper *Le Pilote* of the 11th of July, is the following curious relation:—Four workmen in a village near Paris, a few days since, began playing for money, next for their clothes, and lastly for their persons. They agreed, that he who should throw the lowest number, should be hanged by the other. One of these madmen was tall and exceedingly strong; the other, on the contrary, was short and weakly. The former had till then won every thing from his adversary, but at the last throw, the little man had the advantage.

"Well then," said he "I must proceed to hang thee." "As you please, said the loser, return me my money and my clothes, and we shall be quits." "No," said the other, "that can't be, since what we played for, was, who should be hung." "Well then" rejoined the first "since you wish it, I proceed to the business," which was no sooner said than done. They approached a bedstead, assisted each other in making the necessary preparations, and in less than five minutes the tall man was suspended by his own handkerchief.

By good luck, a constable passed that way, who called for assistance, and cut the handkerchief. The constable conducted these desperate gamblers, not to prison, but to the house of a Magistrate. The case was delicate, but the law had provided no remedy, so that the Magistrate contented himself with severely reprimanding them!

Taxes.—As the Act for allowing a certain composition on the Assessed Taxes has now passed, a brief account of it may be useful to some, and not unacceptable to all our readers. It appears, that the assessments made for the year ending on the 5th of April last, shall remain at the same amount, to all persons who shall compound for the payment thereof, for the term of three years. The composition is an addition of 5 per cent. on the present assessment; and the advantage resulting from it is this, that if last year a man paid for window-tax five pounds, he is by the act allowed, for five shillings more, to open double or treble the number of windows, at his own discretion; and in the same way for horses, carriages, and other assessed articles; with this proviso, that the increase in his establishment be made in articles of the same kind. A person, for instance, may, after paying his composition-money upon one horse, keep two or more without any additional charge of tax; but if to his horses he adds a carriage, he is still liable to the carriage-tax. No composition can be entered into under the act with any person who has become chargeable in the present year, by reason of any different or additional establishment set up before the 5th of last April, to a greater amount of duty than has been charged upon him in his last year's assessment, without including as well the amount of duty so charged in the said assessment, as the increased amount of duty so becoming chargeable by reason of such different or additional establishment.

If a person wish to take advantage of the composition only for three years in enlarging his establishment, he is required to give six months' previous notice of his intention to discontinue the same, and must actually have ceased to give the same one calendar month prior to the expiration of the said period of 3 years. This is a point which we would recommend to all compounders to bear in mind, otherwise they may find themselves unwarily involved in a very serious expence, greatly exceeding their means or wishes to pay.

Composition on dwelling-houses are to cease at the end of the year of removal, and on other articles by the death of the party compounding.

The monies to arise by virtue of the composition entered into under this act, are to be payable at the same times, in the same proportions, and to the same persons, as the duties of Assessed Taxes are now payable. By the said act, too, any person may, by paying his annual composition in advance, gain the advantage of a discount of 3 per cent. per annum, calculated for the period or periods by which each respective sum shall be paid sooner than the period prescribed for the payment thereof. But a moiety of the annual sum payable by the composition entered into, is to be paid within 10 days after the date of the certificate of composition, which composition cannot be entered into after the 31st of October, 1819.

We have stated the leading features of this act with a perspicuity sufficient, we trust, to make them perfectly understood by those who have no opportunity to read, or patience to examine, the act itself. We are not very sanguine in our expectations, that the revenue will be greatly benefitted by the adoption of this plan; though it is manifest, that much accommodation will result to individuals by an arrangement which will increase their comforts without burdening their incomes; and we doubt not that many who have no idea of enlarging their establishments will enter into the composition, merely to avoid the trouble and vexation of repeated surcharges, and to be rid of an evil almost as great as that of the assessed taxes themselves—that of appealing to the Commissioners from the unjust demands of an interested and overbearing surveyor.

The fittings up of two neat little private theatres, have lately been removed at Eton, the masters of the College having discovered that several of the senior scholars were the principal performers, and that the dramatic poets engrossed more of their studies than the classics.

The names of John Loch, J. D. Alexander, and John G. Ravenshaw, are subscribed to addresses, dated the 17th, 19th, and 18th of June, soliciting respectively the votes of Proprietors in their choice of a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Davis, Esq.

Lord Valentia and the Honorable Douglas Kinnaird, have declared themselves candidates for the borough of Bishop's Castle, in consequence of the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Robinson.

Mr. Methuen has circulated an address to the electors of the county of Wilts, on his accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, in which he says he has no other alternative, if he remains a Member of the House of Commons, than injuring his health or neglecting his duty.

Alexander Macdonochie, Esq. late Lord Advocate of Scotland, takes his seat on the bench as a Lord of Session and Justiciary, by the title of Lord Meadowbank.

Letters from Glasgow, mention a very important failure that has taken in that city: the debts and acceptances fall little short of £300,000.

Horse-Guards. 24 June, 1819.—At a general court martial, held at Plymouth Dock, on the 5th May, 1819, and continued by adjournments until the 21st of the same month, Paymaster Alexander Biggar, of the 85th (or Duke of York's own) Regiment of Light Infantry was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.—

1. For having embezzled and fraudulently misappropriated several sums of public money, obtained from the War-office, through the medium of the monthly estimates, and quarterly pay-lists of the 85th (or Duke of York's own) Regiment of Light Infantry, (or Bucks Volunteers) under the heads of "Pay and additional allowances, rates to Innkeepers, and in lieu of beer," during a period commencing on the 25th April, 1813, and ending the 24th June, 1818, inclusively, leaving an unsettled balance, at the latter period, of the gross sum of £1,300, or thereabouts.

2d. For having fraudulently endeavoured to conceal his peculations, by wilfully and knowingly imposing upon the officers paying companies, quarterly pay lists, as entirely conformable to their respective previously settled monthly company abstracts for the corresponding periods, according to which abstracts the pay and other allowances had been issued by him to those officers, and by them duly paid and accounted for to the men; whereas, in fact, such quarterly pay lists contained false and fraudulent charges against the public, over and above the proper sums contained in the said abstracts; by which unjust and base means, he, the said Paymaster Alexander Biggar, fraudulently obtained the sums of money set forth in the first charge, and embezzled and misappropriated the same to his own private use.

3d. For most disgraceful and infamous conduct, about the time of the month of August, 1818, in advising, or endeavouring to persuade William Buckmaster, Serjeant and Paymaster's Clerk, in the Regiment, to desert, for the purpose of thereby lessening the body of evidence, which he, Paymaster Alexander Biggar, was conscious could be adduced against him, in support of his corrupt and wicked practices exhibited in the two foregoing charges, being to the manifest prejudice of good order and military discipline, and in direct breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner, Paymaster Alexander Biggar, of his Majesty's 85th (or Duke of York's own) Regiment of Light Infantry (or Bucks Volunteers) as well as what he has offered in his defence, is of opinion that he, the said prisoner, is guilty of the first charge.

In regard to the second charge, that he the said prisoner is guilty, with the exception, that he did not wilfully and knowingly impose upon the officers' paying companies, quarterly pay lists, as entirely conformable to their respective previously settled monthly company abstracts, for the corresponding periods.

Of the third charge, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty. The Court do therefore adjudge, that the said Paymaster Alexander Biggar, of the 85th Regiment of Light Infantry, be Cashiered, and that he do make good the sum of £1,300, or thereabouts, or such other

sum, or sums, as may be found due by the said prisoner, on the final examination of his accounts of the 85th Regiment.

The Court having closed its proceeding, cannot help expressing the great reluctance it feels in the performance of its painful duty, when it reflects, that the prisoner has a wife, and ten female children, wholly unprovided for.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

The Prince Regent at the same time observed, that the officers commanding companies appear to have failed in the circumspection required from them, by not duly comparing and examining paymaster's lists, and particularly his disbursements of marching money, before they were induced by that officer, to affix their signatures to what he must have known to be erroneous charges;—and although, from the high discipline of the 85th Regiment, and the general attention and exemplary conduct of the officers, this failure would appear to have arisen in an inadvertent and misplaced confidence in the integrity of an unworthy individual, rather than from any culpable negligence; yet the circumstances of the case appeared to his Royal Highness to render it essential, that the attention of the officers of the army at large should be drawn to the importance of a strict examination, before their certifying signature shall be affixed to paymasters' lists.

The Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing charges preferred against Paymaster Alexander Biggar, of the 85th Regiment of Light Infantry, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. General.

The following are the changes of quarters in the Cavalry Regiment:

1st Dragoon Guards. From Hamilton, N. B. to Ireland.
4th Ditto. From Nottingham to York.
5th Ditto. From York to Birmingham.
6th Ditto. From Birmingham to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
7th Ditto. From Exeter to Nottingham.
4th Ditto. From Cork to Exeter.
6th Ditto. From Edinburgh to Ireland.
7th Ditto Hussars. From Manchester to Hamilton.
9th Ditto Lancers. From Brighton to Ipswich.
10th Ditto Hussars. From Radipole to Edinburgh.
12th Ditto Lancers. From Canterbury to Hounslow.
14th Ditto. From Dublin to Canterbury.
15th Ditto Hussars. From Ipswich to Manchester.
16th Ditto Lancers. From Cahar to Radipole.
18th Ditto Hussars. From Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Ireland.
19th Ditto Lancers. From Hounslow to Brighton.

Two troops of the 18th Hussars landed from Liverpool at Dublin, marched for Limerick, to replace the 4th Light Dragoons, ordered to occupy the quarters of the 7th Dragoons, at Exeter.

Seven troops of the 14th Light Dragoons sailed for England, on Friday sc'ennight; one troop remains still doing duty in Dublin, but which will embark on the arrival of the remainder of the 18th Hussars, six troops of which marched for Limerick and Cork.

The 21 Dragoons, or Scotch Greys, from Dundalk, relieve the 14th Light Dragoons in Dublin.

The 1st Dragoons Guards relieve the 21st at Dundalk.

The 4th Dragoons are to embark at Waterford for Biddeford.

The 16th Lancers embarked at Waterford for Bristol, on the 21st instant.

Longford is to be in future Cavalry head-quarters in place of Ballinrobe.

Cahir is to be relinquished as head-quarters.

Cork is in future to be the head-quarters of the Dragoons in the Southern District.

War Office, June 15.—17th regt. of Foot: Lieut.-Gen. J. Champagne, from the 41st Foot, to be Colonel, vice Gen. G. Garth, deceased.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. Childers, from half pay of 60th Foot, to be Major, vice A. Money, who exchanges, receiving the difference between full-pay of Infantry and full-pay of Cavalry only.

22nd Regiment of Foot, Lieut. J. Steuart, from the half pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Clarke, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

47th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant T. French, to be Adjutant, vice Burrows, deceased.

The 14th Light Dragoons, on their way from Ireland to their future quarters in Canterbury, will be inspected at Camberwell by Sir Robert Bolton, the Inspector-General of the Cavalry.

Three regiments of Lancers, the 9th, 12th, and 19th, will be assembled for exercise and review in the neighbourhood of Hounslow, about the 6th instant.

We understand from good authority, that the Commander in Chief has it in contemplation to issue some regulations with respect to the dress and undress of the army, while on home service, in order to obviate the expense which the caprice of commanding officers too frequently obliges younger officers to incur in these particulars.

Paris, July 5.—I will not fatigue you with the details of the momentary mutiny in our Law-school, since every thing is restored to order. It is sufficient to put you on your guard against the exaggerations with which our journals report this affair, according to the spirit of their several parties.

The public tranquillity was not for one moment disturbed by these melancholy disorders, which were confined to one corner of Paris. But there almost every body appears to have gone wrong in his way. M. Bayoux, who is a Counsellor in the Court of First Resort, acted with the Ultras in 1814 and 1815. Not having succeeded in that quarter, he endeavours to chalk out a new road for himself towards the high Liberal party.

M. Delvincourt, head of the school, a respectable old man, but ill-advised and headstrong in his opinions, did not take the wisest course to induce M. Bayoux to act with more propriety. Instead of having him admonished, or even suspended, by the Committee for Public Instruction, which has an incontestable right to do this, he, in an arbitrary manner, interrupted him while he was lecturing his young men, who were already excited by alternate applause and hisses, and by this imprudence was the cause, as might have been easily foreseen, of a scandalous outrage.

The Committee of Public Instruction who had time for reflection, should have endeavoured to separate from the rest, the principal instigators, in order to punish them more easily. On the contrary, it made no distinction, of punishment between the innocent and the guilty, striking off generally three months of the benefits of the lectures. This indiscriminate decision will not bear examination. It was about to be modified on the requisition of the professors of the school, when the judicial authority, which is unfortunately not celebrated for its impartiality, interfered, and involved all in an array of legal forms, which probably will produce no great good, since it will be very difficult to discover any specific and legal offence in M. Bayoux, although I am far from undertaking to defend him, if what they report of him is true.

If the procureur-General Ballart persists in prosecuting him, it can only be on the ground of a provocation to insurrection—an accusation not tenable before a Jury, as not being considered seditious by the code. They run the risk of inflaming the young men through all the schools of the kingdom; and no other purpose will be answered than giving a ridiculous importance to a common-place lawyer, to whom it will be a triumph.

This melancholy business ought to have been managed rather with address than by force. It was perfectly unpremeditated; it sprung alone from heated minds; and is more likely to increase than decrease, since it has been so treated in the journals. It is another instance of the struggle between old and new principles—a most unequal one, as you perceive, since almost the whole school took part with M. Bayoux. The imperceptible opposition, whose biases first led to the uproar, very soon durst not show its face.

Our Independents are putting themselves into open war with M. Royer Collard and his theorists, since the birth of the new paper, called the *Courrier*, which is the depository of their demi-Ministerial sentiments, have seized this opportunity of inviting to their party the youth of France, and the *new-nation*, upon which rests their hope of a middle system between the principles and the acts of the Revolutionary and Imperial Governments. Our Ultras have been beforehand with them, in proscribing all which belongs to the Revolution, both men and measures; they have no decided wish, except for the old notion and the old regime of the three orders.

While the Liberals, whose word must not be taken too implicitly, protest that they will not accept any place, the Ultras claim all places as exclusively due to their secret good wishes, and to want of power for 25 years. Those men, who nevertheless have pretended to be so disinterested and averse from all ambition, have thrown off the mask, and continually demand office in all the journals, especially in their official one, the fast number of the *Conservateur*. By dint of frequent repetitions, they have at length persuaded themselves, that France will allow them to lay on again the yoke of 1815. They no longer confine themselves to the task of excusing that period of oppression and disgrace, when they imposed it to M. de Cazes as a crime, that he had mitigated by his instructions, the severity of the law against the suspected; they boast of it, and cry it up, and even reproach themselves with having been too moderate, notwithstanding the rage and madness which marked their short career.

The King knows, that he can only be King of the whole nation; while they wish to oblige him to be only their King, even at the risk of a fresh revolution. They designately multiply the difficulties and embarrassments of his Government; even yesterday—what will appear to you

inconceivable—they declared in so many words in their *Drapeau Bleu*, that they were the only Republicans in France, and they then proceed to demonstrate, that they are the only persons who are able to direct public affairs. I leave out of the question their inexperience, their want of all practical skill, their poetical schemes of government, their seven men in every department to oppress every body, their madness, bad pilots as they are, to attempt to take the helm in the middle of a tempest, which is chiefly their work, and which would have been calm before now, except they had been accomplices with the wind.

If it were possible, the very alarm which their approach to the helm inspires, would increase the mischief a hundredfold, and render it soon incurable. At the bottom they feel this, and therefore do not dare to put forward the most violent of their party; they shew only their pretended sages, and yet even they are the very persons who in 1815 supported the plan of exile and deportation. These are their champions of moderation—these, by whose hands they offered violence to the Ministers of the King, to such a degree, that his Majesty, both from feeling and from prudence, issued the ordinance of the 6th of September, which they curse every day.

In taking the chiefs of any party, the whole party is adopted. If these chiefs should consent under their hand and seal to abjure their anti-constitutional doctrines, they could not do so without reducing themselves to a mere cipher. They enjoy credit just so long as they cry out as loud as those who surround them. They would lose their position at the moment that they would make an attempt at treason. They are only the first so long as they are aggressors; if they were to change their conduct, they would remain unsupported, and would be surprised in seeing all France alienated from them, without having gained anything for what they had lost. Imagine a time when affairs will produce upon them their natural effect—that of enlightning and quieting them; but such an education is not the fruit of a few days; it is only acquired after a few failures, some of them irreparable. Public opinion, which for five years has numbered them on the benches of exaggeration and extravagance, will not for a long time believe in their conversion; even although, arrived at the object of their concealed-wishes, they should desire nothing more ardently than to preserve themselves for other times and other arrangements, more agreeable to their feelings and their vanity. Those who should have the imprudence to associate with them would lose their moral force, the recollection of their brilliant service, and would appear deserters to the enemy's camp. They would make a show of caressing them at first, to separate them from their habitual and necessary support; and when they had thus weakened and almost disarmed them, they would reproach them with their treachery, and would them abandon with pleasure to the resentment of their former friends. Where are those who have played this game? and who have succeeded in it?

Such would be the inevitable results of any compact or any understanding with the men whom France is accustomed to consider as hostile to all her interests, and to her dearest institutions. No facility would be brought by them for governing: the Ministry would only form an alliance with their weakness and popularity.

Be assured, that in spite of all that is said of this nature, these considerations do not escape any of our Ministers; that they well know that they cannot separate from each other without bringing down destruction upon all; that the removal of one link, would destroy at this time the whole chain; and that on every hypothesis there could be nothing useful or national done along with the Ultras.

Can you believe, that when I announced to you the probability of a firmer march after the close of the session, it has been concluded, that I alluded to some project of a *coup d'état*? Such is the logic of our parties: divided on every thing besides, they appear to have an understanding in repelling every idea of power in the Government, as if the necessity for power was not among the number of wants belonging to a people amounting to 29,000,000—as if vigour in action, the legal repression of the factions and of their excesses, and the completion of a system which, since the creation of the new Ministry, has been producing the happiest effects, were not to be considered as the execution of the Charter.

Letters from Madrid of the 26th June, throw little light on the causes and consequences of the ministerial changes which have there taken place. They have been there attributed more to internal intrigues, directed by M. Lozano de Torres, than to foreign political views. M. Lozano de Torres has no more regard for the English than for the Russian influence: he thought of nothing but ridding himself of rivals by whom he was incommoded; he is a zealous partisan of the Cadiz expedition. On this account, it is said with more confidence than ever, that it will sail in the beginning of August with 15,000 or 18,000 men.

No decision has yet been made with regard to the cession of the Floridas, notwithstanding all that has been said in your journals. Your ambassador had no certainty of being able to prevent the ratification.

We hear from Milan, that Prince Metternich and M. Capo d'Istria were to meet there in the beginning of July. Those two illustrious statesmen have not, it is said, sufficient confidence in each other, nor views of the future so uniform, as to allow the hope, that this conference will produce any great result. Capo d'Istria will pass by Paris on the 10th or 12th instant, in his way to London. Prince Metternich goes to Carlsbad.

Loss of the Brig Wasp.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,*

Sir,
Fearing that the circumstances under which the loss of the Brig Wasp (late under my command) has taken place, may affect my character in Calcutta, I have taken the liberty to enclose a copy of a Letter despatched by me to the Chief Secretary to Government, at Fort St. George, on that subject, and shall feel extremely obliged by your inserting it, or the substance of it, in your Journal.

I was this morning before the Sitting Magistrates, who declined interfering in the matter, as the Superintendent of Police had previously discharged the men, so that they are now at large; and I shall not be able to get them punished unless the subject is taken up by the Government of Fort St. George.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Madras, Oct. 23, 1819.

CHARLES PENBERTHEY.

To GEORGE STRACHEY Esq.*Chief Secretary to Government, &c. &c.*

Sir,
The Brig Wasp, under my command, having been run on shore in the morning of the 18th October, in a most suspicious manner, and finding on enquiry from the ship's company, that Mr. Hussey, the Chief Mate, had prevented the Tindal and Lascars, (by severe threats) from letting go the anchor, or loosing the sails to take advantage of the land wind, which had commenced before she was within the first break of the surf, and also declined the assistance of the Mosula Boats sent off by the Master Attendant, I immediately applied to the Marine Police Office to apprehend him, and George Mannas, one of the Sookannies, who apparently acted in concert with him; they were accordingly secured, and sent to the Superintendent of Police, who, after having caused me, with the Witnesses and the said Prisoners, to attend upon him for three days, has thought proper finally to dismiss them, without having examined a single witness on oath, (although earnestly requested by me so to do,) telling me it was not a criminal case, that the Chief Mate could not see under the water to ascertain whether the cable was parted or not, that at worst it only amounted to a breach of trust, and that I should, without doubt, recover from the Underwriters.

Now, Sir, though I am not the Owner of the Vessel, I feel it my duty to my Employers, as well as justice to the Underwriters, and also in vindication of my own character and conduct, to have this matter properly investigated; and as I understand, the Superintendent of Police has granted the said Mr. Hussey and George Mannas Passports to Calcutta, immediately after they were dismissed by him, I have again applied to the Marine Police Officer to apprehend these people.

As I have no doubt of being able to prove their guilt, I request you will have the goodness to lay this before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in order that they may be brought to that justice, which from the evidence of the Lascars, they seem to deserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your most obedient Servant,

Madras, Oct. 22, 1819.

CHARLES PENBERTHEY,

Late Commander of the Brig Wasp.

Proclamation by Beat of Drum.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

Sir,
On my passage to Calcutta, a few days ago, to congratulate my agents on the successful termination of a good Indigo season, I had come to, at a Ghaut not 100 miles from Calcutta, and whilst sitting in my boat at the Ghaut, I heard a drum beat, and a Proclamation made. Being curious to learn what this might be, I stepped on shore, and observed some men giving out, by Beat of Drum, the following Proclamation.

"My master, the Proprietor of * * * * * Indigo Factories, gives notice to all Ryots in the neighbourhood, that he will in future contract with them on the following terms.

1. Advances will be given at three rupees per Bega.
2. Seed will be charged only four annas per Bega.
3. No charge for Boat, Bullock, or Hackree-hire will be made.
4. The sum of one rupee nine annas per Hundred bundles of Plant, will be allowed the Ryot for cutting his own Plant.
5. Eight bundles only per rupee will be taken."

"What" asked I, "occasions this apparent anxiety to induce the Ryots to engage?" I was answered, "their master found he could not complete with some old Factories in the vicinity, without offering the Ryots more liberal terms." My curiosity being more strongly excited, "I asked," "what do other Planters give in the district?"—To this I was answered, "The custom is as follows:—

1. To advance one and a half to two rupees per Bega.
2. To charge seed at eight annas per Bega.
3. To charge two rupees eight annas per Hundred bundles of Plant for Boat, Bullock, or Hackree-hire.
4. To allow nothing to the Ryot for cutting his own Plant.
5. To take ten bundles of Plant per rupee."

With this explanation I returned to my Boat, and could not help reflecting on the unfortunate situation of the innocent Agent in Calcutta, who (in all probability) had to support this mad competition of his Constitutent: for on calculating the difference of the two systems, I found that the former would raise the prime-cost of the article at least twenty-five rupees per maund, all other charges being the same.

By inserting this plain Narrative in your impartial Journal, you may, Sir, do some good, by showing those Lords of the Purse in Calcutta, how their money goes at times, and that it would benefit the Trade generally, if they looked into these matters a little.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1819.

AN OLD INDIGO PLANTER.

Horticultural Establishment.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

Sir,
On a late excursion up the River Hoogley, I saw with pleasure, in a private Garden, a number of English, and other Foreign Fruit Trees, Flowers, &c. growing most prosperously. The plan adopted for their cultivation promises the utmost success, and as large quantities of Fruit-stone, and kernels are now obtainable from the Upper Provinces, I shall not be surprised, if, in a few years hence, our Tables and Verandahs will be adorned with Fruits and Flowers with which we were familiar at home. I have since learnt, that the Proprietor intends giving up this fertile spot of fifty biggahs, to a Nursery, by subscription, and offers to superintend the whole gratuitously.

An Establishment of this nature deserves particular encouragement from every Lover of Horticulture or practical Botany; they may from this place be supplied for a trifle of two rupees eight annas per month, (one hundred Subscribers being sufficient for its maintenance) with Fresh Seeds yearly imported, and with Plants of Flowers and grafted Fruit Trees of every description capable of being reared in this climate.

Its utility need no comment from

Calcutta, Nov. 12, 1819.

AN ADMIRER OF FLORA.

Native Servants.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

Sir,
I solicit you will have the goodness to allow the following subject a place in your useful Paper.

The disposition of our Indian Domestics, to acts of provocation and disobedience to their masters, carries too much notoriety with it to be doubted by any one. We, however, have to regret, that the European maxim of hiring Domestics for any determined period of time, never became a matter of consideration, with the monarchs of India. Since every event has its correspondent cause, there may be some for this, but as I confess myself incompetent to trace such important points, some more enlightened person, who may peruse your Paper, I hope will be found to set the case clear.

If our Domestics were apprized with the period of their discontinuance from servitude, agreeably to English customs, the first thing they would do, would be to rob us; and next, to cover their black deeds, they would injure our character amongst their caste, that it would be found difficult to get another servant, by the time the other had to leave you. As proof of what I have advanced, I beg leave to state, that I employ two nannies and a mate in my garden, the whole year round; they are generally of the Quareen caste, and are much given to drinking. I had occasion to tax them the other day, with neglect, for absenting themselves and getting drunk, instead of attending to the nurture of above four hundred different plants, which my garden may boast. This rebuke incensed these men to so great a degree, that they have left me, and have, by spreading

false reports, so injured me in the eyes of their caste, that I cannot get other men to come to me, unless I pay them one Month's wages in advance.

Such, Sir, are the manner in which our Servants exercise their dominion over us. You will, perhaps refer me to a Court of Justice for redress, but as the expences of procuring it thro' that channel would exceed my loss, I shall remain satisfied in the pleasing hope, that what I have related to you, may induce some consideration among Masters, and lead to a reform of the footing on which Servants are engaged.

A Regulation called the Government Regulation of 1819, has been enacted, which says, fifteen days previous notice must be given by the Master, and as much by the Servant, of their intentions of quitting each other. Master and Servant are by such a Regulation placed too much on a level, and subordination is destroyed by it. European laws may suit European countries; but to introduce them among us here, they require I think some modification.

Health to those who are in the right way!

MUSLOOM RUSEDDAH.

Patna, Nov. 4, 1819.

Crew of the Iris.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
Feeling, in common with many others, an anxiety to know whether any effectual measure has been adopted to rescue the First Officer and nine of the Crew of the late Free Trader Iris, from one of the Solomon's Islands, upon which that Ship was lost, and those persons left to take care of the Wreck in February last, I shall be very thankful if any of your Correspondents will, through the medium of your Journal, inform me of the fate of these unfortunate men,

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

M.

Bombay, Oct 19, 1819.

King and Company's Service.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
Although you discourage discussion on the subject of Military Law, as admitting any distinction between the Services of His Majesty, and of the Company; I venture to offer a Case, which I am firmly persuaded requires no very marked distinction, and no radical alteration in the acceptance prevailing: a circumstance which I hope will induce you to give me an opportunity of being convinced by any temperate Correspondent who may feel inclined to investigate the Law.

The Legislature has decreed in the Mutiny Act now in force, that "upon the trial of any Officer or Soldier in the Service of the Company, regard shall be had to the Regulations, &c., intituled—An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company, &c.," and His Majesty, in the Articles of War, expressly inculcates (beyond the power of evasion) the same distinction, between his Royal Service and the Service of the Company. I therefore maintain, that the Commission granted by the Governor General in Council in behalf of the Company, can be affected only by the operation of the Rules and Regulations expressly framed for the government of the Company's Forces, and from which a Court Martial cannot legally depart; but His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on us, local Commissions in his Royal Service, for the purpose of counteracting the inviolable effect of that Article, (the 2nd of the twelfth Section of his Majesty's Regulations) wherein it is ordered, that "Whenever any of our Forces shall be employed in the East Indies, the Officers of our Forces so employed are upon all detachments, at Court Martials, and upon any other duty wherein they may be joined with Officers in the Service of the Company, to command and have precedence of Officers of equal Rank in the Service of the Company although the Commissions of the said United Company's Officers should be of elder date."

It is apparent, that the Officers of this Service are amenable to the Articles of War for the better government of His Majesty's Forces, as far as relates to the Commission granted by the Commander in Chief in the name of His Majesty; but we have another Commission which I contend, is no more affected by the Regulations for His Majesty's Forces than it is, by the Pragmatic Sanctions, or Salique Law; and there is one instance, wherein His Majesty's Rules clash with those framed for the government of the Company's Forces, which last, I repeat, alone can invalidate our Company's Commissions.

The 11th Article of the 16th Section of H. M.'s Rules, declares, that "No commissioned Officer who shall be convicted before a General Court Martial, of any offence, for which such Officer may be sentenced to such

* It is necessary to enjoin temperance since VETERAN has taken up an acrimonious goose quill!

punishment as may be adjudged at the discretion of the Court, shall be adjudged to be suspended from doing duty or from Pay." Here, Sir; the Commission from his Majesty, shields the Company's Officers from suspension from doing duty, and may perhaps be considered consequently to shield them from a suspension of Pay, and Farge (which is not allowed by any of those called "Law Authorities"); that the Commission we hold from the Governor-General completely guards us from the operation of the subsequent part of the Article, as far as affects our promotion, viz. "But the Court may in all such cases adjudge any such Officer to lose his rank or such portion of his rank in the Army, in his Regiment, Battalion, &c. according to the date of his Commission or his Seniority, in the discretion of the Court, by adjudging such Officer to be placed lower on the List of the rank which such Officer may hold in the Army, &c."

I shall perhaps be able here to illustrate my position by putting a case. Lieutenant K— holding a Commission from the Commander in Chief, in the name of His Majesty, and from the Governor General, in behalf of the Company, is convicted of a crime before a Court Martial, acting under His Majesty's Regulations, and "sentenced to lose one step in his Regiment, that is to say, that he shall take rank as a Lieutenant in the Regiment below Lieutenant A—, and above Lieutenant B—; and that his Commission as Lieutenant shall bear date and have effect from one day after the date of the Regimental Commission of Lieutenant A— in the — Regiment: As Lieutenant A's Commission from His Majesty hereby becomes senior, Lieutenant K— must obey him, because his Commission from the Governor General (which I aver has not been affected by the sentence of a Court Martial which did not try him by the Rules of that service in which this latter Commission gives him rank, leaves him below all Officers having Commissions from the Commander in Chief, in the name of His Majesty. The Court ought, I conceive, in this case, to have explained a distinction, which appears to me indispensable, viz. "That acting under the Rules and Regulations for the government of His Majesty's Forces, the Court has awarded a punishment to Lieutenant K— authorized therein, and which must bear on the Prisoner as holding a Commission from His Majesty. But as far as relates to the Commission held by Lieutenant K. from the Governor General on behalf of the Honorable Company, the Court is constrained by Act of Parliament and by His Majesty's Regulations implicitly to abide by a distinct Code, expressly framed for the Government of the Company's Forces, instituted, &c. &c. which Code does not authorize the sentence awarded against Lieutenant K. and the Court consequently declares, that its powers do not extend to the Lieutenant's Company's Commission, the Regulations of the Company's service not having been acted on; and the Court is of opinion, that Lieutenant K.'s standing for promotion in his Regiment is not affected by this sentence, and that in virtue of his Company's Commission he is entitled to promotion before Lieutenant A—: although in virtue of their respective Commissions from His Majesty, he must do duty under Lieutenant A—, until that promotion take place.

I am well aware, that the "Law Authorities" have given their opinion "that if any of the Company's Officers here a Brevet Commission, in the King's Army, &c. they fall under the description of persons commissioned by His Majesty, and the annual Mutiny Act containing this description would extend to them"; but this Sir, is only the opinion of the Law Authorities who do not appear to have examined the subtle distinction the case may be considered to admit; for the Commission from the King merely relates to our duties in the Field &c. and that from the Company is the sine qua non, which secures to us promotion, our claim to which can be annulled only by Order of the Court of Directors, or, by the Sentence of a Court Martial, abiding by the Code expressly framed for the Government of the Company's Forces, and which a Court Martial has no power to alter or extend: and that Code, does not admit of an Officer being placed lower in the list of the Company's Army.

Whatever stress may be laid on great Law Authorities, we know that there are cases in which it avails no more than any other source of opinion; for Juries, and consequently Courts Martial, are JUDGES OF BOTH THE LAW AND THE FACT; and Lord Ellenborough has lately declared, that "Unquestionably, the Jury are NOT bound to adopt the opinion or follow the advice of the Judge."

I am liable to be called on daily, to give my vote on the decision of the Question I here agitate, and could I abide by the opinion of the Law Authorities without a compromise of every manly feeling? in short without Perjury? It is possible indeed, that twelve men of the same opinion may be impeded with me; and I presume, our verdict would be conclusive, and must stand on record, in opposition to a sentence of a contrary tenor, even though disapproved.

There may be perhaps, many able Military men, who will feel an interest on this subject, and advance their arguments pro and con, should my Letter find a place in your impartial Journal; but lest the only Writers who have outraged sense and decency on Military subjects, namely, the "FIELD OFFICER" of the India Gazette, and the "VETERAN," should fruitlessly waste the study, which I strenuously recommend them to devote to subjects on which they can presume to hope for greater success, on the perusal of any thing written by "A SUBALTERN," pray inform them, that the rank of the writer is a Lieutenant of ten years standing in India; and his name — a name that in my thought becomes me best.

Campers, October 30, 1819.

A SOLDIER.

Proclamation.

By His Excellency the Most Noble FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, Governor General in and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 24, 1802.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same," it was among other things enacted, "that it should and might be lawful for the Governor General in Council to order and appoint, in what manner the Court of Requests for the Recovery of small Debts should be formed, and to what amount in value, not exceeding the sum of Four Hundred Secca Rupees, the Jurisdiction of the same should extend; and to frame and make such new Rules and Orders, and to establish and declare such new Modes and Forms of Proceedings, as to them should appear to be necessary and expedient for new modelling, altering, and reforming the then present Constitution and Practice of the said Court; and by their Proclamation, to be made and published in due form of Law, to declare and notify to all persons concerned, such new Constitution, Rules, Orders, Modes, and Forms of Proceeding, and the time from which they were to have force and effect, and from and after such time as should be notified for that purpose, the then present Court of Requests, as well as the Rules, Orders, Modes, and Forms of Proceeding, which were then used and observed therein, should be abolished and cease; and thenceforth the new Court Rules, Orders, Modes, and Forms of Proceeding, which the said Governor General in Council was authorized and empowered under and by virtue of the said Act, to make and publish, should be in full force and effect."

AND WHEREAS the then Vice-President in Council of Fort William aforesaid, with the sanction and approbation of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, having taken the same into their consideration, and being desirous of carrying the intention of the Legislature into effect, they did in pursuance of the Powers and Authorities vested in them by the said Act by their Proclamation, bearing date March 15th 1802,—order and direct, that from and after the Fifteenth Day of April then next ensuing, the then present Court of Requests for the Recovery of small Debts in and for the Settlement of Fort William, and all Powers and Authorities held by or exercised under it, should cease and determine and be of no avail; And did thereby further order and direct that a new Court of Requests for the Recovery of small Debts, should be created in and for the Settlement of Fort William, with full Power and Authority to hold and exercise all manner of Jurisdiction, which there was, or which might by Law be held by the present Court of Requests, except in so far as the same was altered or enlarged by the said Proclamation; And they did thereby further direct, constitute, and appoint, that the said Court should be composed of Three Commissioners, being British Subjects resident in the Settlement of Fort William, and should be named and called "The Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts," and all Powers and Authorities or Jurisdiction then held, or which might by Law be held, or exercised by the new Court of Requests, together with such further Powers and Authorities as they were empowered to grant by their said Proclamation should be held and exercised by the said Commissioners in as full and ample a manner, as the same might have been held and exercised by the former Court of Requests, subject only to such alterations and modifications as they made by their said Proclamation; And they further did thereby order and direct, that EBENEZER COLEMAN, Esq. RICHARD FLAMING, Esq. and ANTHONY MASTERS, Esq. should be the first Commissioners, and should hold and exercise all Powers and Authorities thereby granted, or which thereafter might be granted to the said Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of small Debts during their pleasure; and they did thereby direct, that the said EBENEZER COLEMAN, Esq. should be the first Commissioner, and should be so named and styled, and that the said Commissioners should respectively hold and enjoy such Perquisites and Allowances as they by their Order in Council in that behalf, should order and direct; and that the said Commissioners and each of them should, before they took upon themselves the execution of their Office, take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, and an Oath for the faithful discharge of their duty before the Chief Justice, or one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal;—And they further did thereby order and direct, that the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and the Commissioners thereof, should extend to the sum of One Hundred Secca Rupees and no more; and did further direct that from and after the said 15th of April, all and all manner of Fees formerly paid by the Suitors of the Court of Requests should cease and determine, except the Commission then received by the Clerk thereof, which should continue to be paid in the manner thereafter directed, and in lieu thereof there should be received and taken the Fees, and Payments set forth in the Schedule thereto annexed, and no more; And they did further order, that Summons should be made returnable upon Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, as in and by the said Proclamation, reference being thereto had, will among other things fully and at large appear, reserving to themselves, and their successors all and all such Powers as by Law they had or might exercise, in altering amending, abridging or enlarging all or any part of what was by their said Proclamation ordered or directed:

AND WHEREAS the Right Honorable GILBERT, EARL OF MINTO, Governor General in Council of Fort William aforesaid, did by a Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth Day of September in the year one Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen, order and direct amongst other things, that from and after the First Day of October of the said year last aforesaid, the Jurisdiction of the said Court and the Commissioners thereof should extend to the sum of Two Hundred and fifty Rupees, and no more, as by the said Proclamation, reference being thereto had, will fully appear;—

AND WHEREAS we the Most Noble FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and of the Bath, Governor General in and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal in Council, have taken into our serious consideration the advantages which have resulted to the Community from the establishment of the said Court, and from the extension of the Jurisdiction thereof as aforesaid, and that it would be for the benefit of the Public still further to enlarge the Jurisdiction of the said Court to the utmost extent in amount to which by Law the same can be extended; and being desirous to provide further means for dispatching the additional Business to which such extension of the Jurisdiction and the increasing Trade and Population of the City of Calcutta will give rise, and that it is expedient to render Summons and other Writs and Processes issued from the said Court, which by the first mentioned Proclamation are returnable on particular days, in future returnable on such days as the Commissioners of the said Court may Judge most convenient for the dispatch of Business, and to alter the Rules of Fees and Commission now levied on Suitors in the said Court, in such manner as that such Rules shall bear a better proportion than at present to the Sums sued for, and hold out stronger inducements to the parties to come to an amicable arrangement respecting the Matters in Dispute between them, instead of litigating such Matters in Court, and also to make provision for regulating the Period of Imprisonment and the Allowance of Diet to Debtors confined in execution under the Judgments of the said Court:

NOW WE having maturely considered the Premises do by this our Proclamation and in pursuance of the Power in Us vested by the herein before mentioned Act, order and direct, that from and after the first day of December next ensuing, the making and publishing of this our Proclamation, the Jurisdiction of the said Court and the Commissioners thereof, shall extend and the same is hereby extended to the sum of Four Hundred Secca Rupees, and no more. And We do hereby further order and direct, that from and after the said first day of December next aforesaid, the said Court shall be composed of Four Commissioners, who shall and may hold and exercise all Powers and Authorities heretofore or hereby granted to and exercised by, or which by Law may be granted to and exercised by the said Court of Commissioners, to make or cause to be made such Act, Order or Orders, Decrees, Judgments and Proceedings, and to issue such process in all and all manner of Actions, Plaunts, Suits and Controversies for any Debts, Duties or Demands that shall be then pending, or which not exceeding the said value or amount of Secca Rupees Four Hundred, may after the said first day of December be brought before the said Court as they may find to stand with Equity and good Conscience, in as full and ample a manner as the same Powers and Authorities have been hitherto, or are now held and exercised by the said Court of Commissioners to the amount in value of Secca Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty, subject only to such alterations and modifications as We make by this our Proclamation; or in as far as the same may be altered by any Rules or Orders which it may be found expedient by Us or our Successors to make for the future government of the said Court.

AND WE do further order and adjudge, that when upon the trial and hearing of any Matter or Thing by the said Court, the Commissioners present shall be equally divided in opinion, the vote of the Senior Commissioner present shall decide. And we do hereby further order that Summons and other Writs and Processes be made returnable on such days as the said Commissioners may lawfully from time to time direct, so that if possible, the list of Causes appointed for trial on any one day, may not be so numerous, that the whole cannot be heard within seasonable hours on that day.

AND WHEREAS the provisions respecting the Periods of Imprisonment and the Allowance of Diet Money in the said recited Proclamation require to be altered and modified, We do hereby order and direct, that in all cases in which any Judgment shall have been heretofore given, or shall be given in the said Court of Requests, for any sum not exceeding Secca Rupees Ten, including Costs, the person of the Debtor shall not be liable to be detained in Prison for a longer period than One Month; and where the Debt and Costs shall not exceed Fifty Rupees, longer than Four Months; and where the Debt and Costs shall not exceed Two Hundred Rupees, longer than Eight Months; and where the Debt and Costs shall exceed Two Hundred Rupees, longer than One Year,—Provided always that in every case in which the Creditor shall take out and put in force execution against the Body of his Debtor, such Creditor shall within three days after the Debtor shall be lodged or detained in the Gaol of the said Court, at his Suit, deposit with the Keeper of the said Gaol or his Deputy, Diet Money for One Month, at the rate of One Anna and a half per diem, and shall continue to pay and deposit with such Keeper or his Deputy Diet Money for One Month in advance at the rate aforesaid, during the period for which such Debtor may be detained in Prison at the suit of such Creditor; that is to say, within the last three days of the first and every succeeding Month during which such Debtor shall be detained at the suit of such Creditor; and in cases where such Debtor shall have been lodged or detained in execution at the Suit of any Creditor before the 1st of December next ensuing, the advance for Diet Money shall be made and deposited as before said, within the space of One Month from and after the last three days of the next and following months, during which such Debtor shall be detained at the Suit of any such Creditor. And on failure of such Payment and Deposit within the respective periods and in manner aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Debtor so confined to apply to the said Court, and upon certificate of the Goaler or his Deputy, that such payment and deposit of diet money has not been made in manner and within the periods aforesaid, the said court shall forthwith make an order for the discharge of such debtor from confinement, at the suit of such creditor so failing.

AND PROVIDED also, that whenever any Debtor detained in execution for any Debt and Costs recovered against him, shall be minded to give up the whole of his Estate and Effects in satisfaction of such Debt and Costs, it shall be lawful for the said Court upon such Debtor so doing, to reduce the respective Periods of Imprisonment before mentioned, in proportion to the value of such Estate and Effects, compared with the amount of the Debt and Costs, in case such Estate and Effects shall not be sufficient to pay and discharge the same, or if sufficient, to discharge such Debtor. And also in all cases in which any person in execution for any Debt and Costs aforesaid, shall offer good and reason-

able Security for the payment of such Debts and Costs by Instalment, it shall be lawful for the said Court to order such Debtor, after he shall have given such Security, to be discharged from confinement as to such Debt and Costs. But in all cases in which such Debtor being in execution as aforesaid, shall be discharged from confinement before full payment of the Debt and Costs, the property then belonging to or afterwards acquired by such Debtor shall be liable to be taken in execution for the Debt and Costs, or any part thereof remaining due, and also for the amount of such Diet Money as shall have been paid and advanced by such Creditor.

AND WE hereby further direct and order, that the said Court as constituted and declared by the present and the said Proclamations above recited, and all Proceedings of the said Court, shall be and they are hereby declared to be, subject to the control of His Majesty's Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal, in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as the said Court of Requests as formerly constituted by the said recited Proclamations by Law was subject to the control of the said Supreme Court, before the making of the Provisions and Regulations herein contained. And We do hereby further order and direct that in all Suits instituted in the said Court of Commissioners, from and after the said First Day of December next, there shall be received and taken from the Suitors in the said Court, the Fees, Payments and Commission set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, and no more. And lastly We do order that this our Proclamation be published as the Law directs, reserving to Ourselves and our Successors all such Power as by Law we have or may exercise of altering, amending, abridging or enlarging these Presents, and the accompanying Rules and Regulations of the said Court of Requests.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

TABLE OF COSTS.

On Causes for Ten Rupees and under.	On every Rupee. Rs. As. Ps.
If Compromised,	0 2 0
If Non-suited,	0 3 0
On Judgments whether for Plaintiff or Defendant,	0 4 0
Subpensas, each 4 Annas.	
Attachments or Warrants, in Execution each 8 Annas.	
And for each time a Cause is postponed by the parties there shall be paid a Fee of 2 Annas.	
N. B. To be paid by the party desiring it to be postponed.	
No Commission to be charged on this Class of Causes.	

On Causes above Ten Rupees.

On all Causes.	From Rs. 10 to 40.	Rs. 40 to 80.	Rs. 80 to 150.	Rs. 150 to 300.	Rs. 300 to 400.
If Compromised,	1 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	10 0
If Non-suited,	1 8	4 0	6 0	10 0	12 0
On Judgments whether for Plaintiff or Defendant,	2 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	20 0
Subpensas, each	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 0
Attachments or Warrants, in Execution,	0 8	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0
And for each time a Cause is postponed by the parties there shall be paid Fee of	0 4	0 8	1 0	3 0	3 0
N. B. To be paid by the party desiring it to be postponed.					
Five per Cent. Commission on all Causes compromised before called on for trial, and					
Ten per Cent. on all other Causes exclusive of the abovementioned Fees.					

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 12th of October, Captain A. L. Cooke, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Emma Trewman.

BIRTHS.

At Moradpoor, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Godfrey, of a Daughter.

At Veppery, on the 25th of Oct. the Lady of John DeUrila, Esq. of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 20th of October, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wright, of the 2nd Extra Battalion, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Yesterday, the 19th instant, John Mitford Rees, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 40 years.

On the 9th instant, aged forty years, Mrs. Catherine Herbert, late Wife of John Herbert, Esq. of this city, and Eldest Daughter of the late Sir John Meredith, of the County of Meath, in Ireland. She was a Lady of accomplished manners; was much respected by all her acquaintances, and has died universally regretted by all her relatives and friends, as well as by her disconsolate Husband.

Printed at the Union Press, in Gurdin's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 11	Victoria	British	Mr. Goncalves	Madras	Sept. 28

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 11	Marchioness of Wellesley	British	J. T. Ricketts	Bencoolen

Nautical Notices.

In the London Times of July 10, the ship Essex, A 1, built 180 tons, 340. Mahon, of the H. C. Service, Commander, is advertised to sail for Calcutta direct, early in that month. The Rochester, Sutton, was also to sail for Calcutta about the middle of the same month, with permission to touch at Madras.

The Honorable Company's chartered ship Princess Charlotte, Vaughan, was dispatched on the 7th of July for Calcutta direct. The following is a list of her Passengers:—Mrs. Parson; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Baunister; Mr. Thompson, Free Mariner; Reverend E. Brodie, Chaplain; Messrs. Bishop, Dallas, Laurenson, and Bennett, Cadets.

The Asia, Morris, left Deal for Bombay on the 7th of July.

We notice the arrival of the following Ships in England, from Bengal, in June and July:—James Sibbald, Forbes; Vittoria, Dundman; Nymph, Asia, Balderston; Coldstream, Coxwell; Rottingham, Waugh; Warren Hastings, Larkins; Northampton, Tibbott; Lord Keith, Freeman; Hyperion, Galloway; Westmoreland, Cope, and General Palmer, Truscott.

The Orient, Reynolds, from the Downs 18th June, anchored in the harbour of Madras on the 18th of October; she touched at the Isle of France, and left there the Sarah, Norton, from the Cape, for Madras.

The Orient has made, says the Editor of the Madras Gazette, what we conceive to be, an excellent passage, for the time of the year, for before she attained the latitude of 10° north, the S. W. wind had entirely failed her, and for the last ten days her progress was very slow.

We copy from the Bombay Gazette the following proposed arrangement for the Troops about to embark for the Persian Gulf, though the exact number destined for each ship is not mentioned.

Hannah, Artillery; Ann, Jeasy, Orpheus and Jemima, His Majesty's 47th Regiment; Glenig, Bombay Castle and Pascoa, His Majesty's 65th Regiment; Diana, H. C. S. Ernand, Faiz Raymance and Angelica, 1st of the 2nd Nat. Inf.; Carron, Flank Companies 1st of the 3rd and Pioneers; Cornwall, Flank Companies 1st of the 11th Native Infantry.

Commercial Reports.

We copy the following substance of Commercial Accounts from China dated the 7th of June, from the Bombay Gazette of the 20th of October.

Imports from India, without any exception, brought low prices, while on the other hand, their own commodities ran very high. Fifty thousand bales of Cotton are said to be on hand, and as the ships of the season were expected daily, the price offered for the Byramore's Cotton was only 11 tael 5 mace.

The above is extracted from a Letter written by Captain Kiddie, of the Byramore, who arrived at Whampoa on the 27th of May.

In the China Seas, the Byramore fell in with the Sterling Castle, free-trader, belonging to Liverpool, proceeding from Batavia to Manila in search of a cargo of Sugar, but with doubtful success,—for report says the crops have failed.

At Batavia the high price of Sugar and Coffee amounted to a prohibition.

PRICE OF STOCKS.—London, July 9, 1819.

Bank Stock, 217½ 17	Osmium, 1 1/2 dis. 1/2 dis.
3 per Cent. Red. 68½ 1½	India Bouda, 9 41 0 pr.
3 per Cent. Cons. 67½ 1½ ex div.	South Sea Stock, 7 1/2 4
3½ per Cent. 76½ 77	Exch. Bills, 2d. 2 3 2 pr.
4 per Cent. 88½ 1 6½	Commercial Bills, 20 28 dis.
5 per Cent. Navy, 102 ½ 1 ex div.	Lottery Tickets, 191 18s.
Long Ann. 17½ 18	Con. for Acc. 69½ 1 6½ 1

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

REMIT.]	CALCUTTA,	[DRAW,
2s. 6d.	On London, six Months sight, per Sicea Rupee,	2 7
	Bombay, thirty Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,	87 0 0
	Madras, thirty Days sight, per 100 Star Pagodas,	335 0 0

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupee 205 6 per 100
Dubloons,	30 0 a 30 4 each
Joes, or Pezaz,	16 14 a 0 0 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 2 a 4 8 each
Louis D'ors,	8 4 a 8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 0 a 0 0 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6 a 3 8 each